

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904.

NO. 44.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

### NORTH.

6:02 A. M. Daily.  
7:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.  
8:39 P. M. Daily.  
12:03 P. M. Daily.  
5:03 P. M. Daily.  
5:54 P. M. Daily.  
9:12 P. M. Daily.

### SOUTH.

6:45 A. M. Daily.  
7:35 P. M. Daily.  
12:03 P. M. Daily.  
4:05 P. M. Daily.  
7:03 P. M. Daily.  
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 12:15 a. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 12:42 a. m.
6:30 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
7:30	8:00
8:30	9:00
9:30	10:00
10:30	11:00
11:30	12:00

### TIME TABLE

#### South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
5:10	5:35
5:35	6:14
6:30	7:00
7:30	8:00
8:30	9:00
9:30	10:00
10:30	11:00
11:30	12:00
12:30 a. m.	12:30 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes 15 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

The "Redwood City" leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 a. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

### POST OFFICE.

Post office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 4:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

### MAIL ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" South		4:05

### MAIL CLOSED.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:35	12:09
" South		5:24

5:35 3:35

6:15 3:35

11:35

S. E. TUNNINHAM, P. M.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

### MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

### DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Son. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
M. Gruber	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSSESSOR	
D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schubert	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Rita M. Tilou	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
W. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
R. Gilbert	Redwood City

### Fire in a Paint Factory.

Chicago.—Fire, the result of lightning, caused a loss of \$75,000 to the plant of the Nubian Paint and Varnish Company, Fifty-first avenue and Moffat street. Explosions of tanks of oil and varnish endangered the lives of firemen, five of them and a volunteer being overcome by the gas and smoke. None of them will die, but one is in a critical condition.

### Ends His Life With Poison.

Santa Cruz.—Antone B. Mitchell Monday morning swallowed a spoonful of strichnine at his home here, which resulted in his death.

## CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

### TAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

## CZAR GIVES GENEROUSLY TO NATION

Manifesto Issued on the Eve of the Christening of Heir to Slav Throne.

### FINLAND SHARES IN CONCESSIONS

Corporal Punishment Abolished and Land Arrearages Remitted — General Amnesty Granted to Political Offenders.

St. Petersburg.—Emperor Nicholas' manifesto on the birth of an heir to the throne, the text of which was published Wednesday, embraces the following authorizations:

It abolishes corporal punishment among the rural classes and for first offense among the sea and land forces.

It remits arrears owing to the state for purchases of land and other direct imposts.

It sets apart \$1,500,000 from the state funds for the purpose of forming an inalienable fund for the benefit of landless people of Finland.

It grants amnesty to those Finlanders who have emigrated without authorization.

It remits the fines imposed upon the rural and urban communes of Finland which refused to submit to military conscription in 1902 and 1903.

It remits the fines imposed upon the Jewish communes in cases of Jews avoiding military service.

The manifesto provides for a general reduction in sentences for common law offenses, while a general amnesty is accorded in the case of political offenses, with the exception of those in which murder has been done.

The manifesto is introduced in the following message to the people:

"By the will of God, we, the Czar and autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., announce to our faithful subjects that on this, the christening day of our son and heir, the Grand Duke Alexis Nicholievitch, following the promptings of our heart, turn to our great family of the empire and, with the deepest and most heartfelt pleasure, even amidst these times of national struggle and difficulty, bestow upon them some gifts of our royal favor for their greater enjoyment in their daily lives."

The baptism of the heir to the throne took place in the palace church at Peterhof in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of diplomats, couriers, statesmen, generals and admirals.

Stanton, stock and building, \$20,000. All the losses are well insured.

At Fresno last week, William Robinson stole two silk dresses from his sister, Mrs. William Rowe, and made a present of them to his sweetheart, a pretty seventeen-year-old girl named Hester Williams. The next morning, as Mrs. Rowe was walking down the street, she recognized one of the dresses upon Miss Williams. She went home and found two dresses missing. Then she sued out a warrant, and Miss Williams was taken to police headquarters. There it developed that both dresses had been given to Miss Williams by Robinson. Robinson declared that he had loaned them to a few days only. Mrs. Rowe refuses to prosecute her brother for the theft.

The long thirty-eight-day trip of the bark Mohican from Honolulu to San Francisco caused a tobacco famine among members of the crew. Captain Kelly is authority for the statement that some of the men were reduced to the extremity of smoking sawdust before the good ship hove within sight of the Golden Gate, while others resorted to tea and coffee as a narcotic in the bowls of their pipes. The man smoking sawdust, however, was most objectionable, and had to be kept on the leeward side of the bark whenever he was in his pipes. In Captain Kelly's room, a relic of last Christmas, hung a gigantic cigar, and when some of the crew learned of its existence the skipper was approached in an humble manner and begged to name a price for it. He gladly turned it over to the men, who cut it up and looked forward with glee to a pleasurable smoke. But the stock was bad. They all returned to coffee, tea and sawdust.

Fire in the retail district of Spokane, Wash., caused losses amounting to \$130,000. The fire started in the smoke house of the Stanton Cold Storage Company, and before it was placed under control had destroyed that building, the Washington Liquor Company's building and the storehouse of the Grote Rankin Furniture Company. The principal losses are the Grote Rankin Company, furniture, \$75,000; Washington Liquor Company, building, \$20,000; E. H.

## ENORMOUS LOSSES DUE TO STRIKES

Chicago Men Now Idle Lose Two and One-Half Million Dollars in Weekly Wages.

### FAMILIES ON EDGE OF STARVATION

Women and Children Are the Chief Sufferers From Frequent Industrial Disputes—Will Ask Public Aid for Butchers.

Chicago.—In Chicago there are 32,180 persons on strike, and the amount of money they are losing in wages approximates \$400,500 for every week they remain out. The workers, however, are not the only sufferers, for the burden falls equally upon their families—the mothers and children who are dependent upon the wage earners for their sustenance and who number 112,500 souls.

According to the latest police reports, there are at present ninety places against which strikes have been declared and which are receiving police protection. It takes one-fourth of the force to provide this protection. The withdrawal of such a large number of policemen from their beats, coupled with the presence of a vast army of idle men, has greatly increased the number of crimes committed daily within the city limits.

Some of the strikes have been in progress since the first of the year, and some have had a duration of twelve to twenty weeks. The total loss to strikers in the strikes which are now in force, figuring from the time that they started, aggregates the enormous sum of \$2,602,000. The loss to the various industries affected can only be estimated. It cannot be less than five times the loss to the strikers.

That there are thousands of men walking the streets in idleness is clearly proved by the registrations at the various employment bureaus. The registration office of the Employers' Association of Chicago has been open a little more than a month, yet in that time nearly 2000 men have registered and applied for positions, and applications are coming in at the rate of fifty a day. Of these applicants 11 per cent are union men and 89 per cent are non-union men.

Chicago.—At the regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor it was decided to ask the general public for aid for the men on strike in the stockyards. The secretary of the federation was also instructed to request President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to call for a special meeting of the executive council of that body for the purpose of devising ways and means of sustaining the strikers.

The resolution passed commended by a narration of the conditions at the yards. It asserts that the wages of the laborers in the packing houses were eighteen cents an hour, but the employment was so irregular that their total weekly earnings did not amount to more than \$7. It is then declared that the packers attempted to lower the wages of the laborers, and the skilled workmen, believing that this would be followed by a reduction in their own scale of pay, decided to go out on strike in support of the unskilled men.

### Banker Held For Ransom in Mexico.

Roswell, N. M.—John Eiland, vice-president of the Bank of Portales, N. M., and a wealthy sheepman, has fallen into the hands of brigands in Old Mexico, where he went on business. Mrs. Eiland has received a letter from him postmarked Oputo, State of Sonora, Mexico, saying that he has been captured by brigands, who demand a heavy ransom, and that unless arrangements are made to pay the ransom he will be tortured and killed. She immediately wired to the United States Consul at the City of Mexico to use his efforts to secure the release of her husband.

### Ground to Death By a Train.

Reno, Nev.—Mrs. Mary Carroll, aged 75 years, an old and respected resident of Reno, was ground to death on the tracks of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad here Monday. While Mrs. Carroll was crossing the tracks she was struck by the train. Her right thigh was fearfully crushed and she sustained other injuries, from which she died an hour later.

## VALUATIONS ARE NOT TO BE RAISED

Board of Equalization Will Allow Assessment of the Various Counties to Stand.

### STATE TAX RATE WILL BE REDUCED

Forecast Based Upon the Estimated Value of Taxable Property Indicates That It Will Be About 54 Cents.

Sacramento.—The State Board of Equalization, by the votes of all the members, save Beamer, resolved to let the assessments of all the counties in the State stand as returned by the auditors.

Beamer said he could not vote for the resolution for the reason that he believed the rolls of some of the counties should be raised. Eight or nine counties had been cited to appear,

# THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
Editor and Proprietor.

A little man imagines his contrariness is will power.

A woman's idea of a rich man is one who has everything she wants.

No man enjoys kissing a girl who has her hair done up in curl papers.

Every year of a woman's age contains from eighteen to twenty months.

It turns out, as might have been expected, that Mr. Fairbanks was born in Ohio.

The man who is always telling what a lot of good he would do if he had money never has any.

A song of peace to the accompaniment of booming cannon is funny enough to make the whole world chorale.

Necessity knows no law, which is rather remarkable considering the great number of lawyers it is intimate with.

It is characteristic that what Tokyo calls a "sweeping defeat" St. Petersburg speaks of as a "masterly retreat."

After a man has tried to talk business to a woman for five minutes he is prepared to sympathize with dry goods clerks.

A Japanese magazine has been started. This will give the Jap generals and admirals something to do after the war is over.

The World's Fair famous Empire State Express speed record-smashing engine, "No. 999," has been canned. It now hauls a milk train.

In Japan the two political parties have united in support of the government. To hit a Russian head wherever seen is the only politics now in the island empire.

When a Japanese leader makes a blunder he commits suicide. In this country they lay the blame on the other fellow—and run for office in order to be vindicated.

No-Vacation Russell Sage should write a letter of appreciation of Judge Miller of Mississippi, who says that high wages cause idleness, because men do not have to work all the time for a living.

Some southern discussion is heard over the advisability of writing more appropriate words to "Dixie." So long as the tune makes the average audience want to get up and wave its hat and cheer, who cares what the words are?

There is a man English, who died recently, is to be described on his tombstone: "Author, Editor, Lawyer, Soldier, Physician and Statesman." Future generations will be left to wonder, naturally, why he never studied music and china painting.

Heroes do not always wear uniforms and brass buttons. The driver of an ash-cart in New York saw an automobile come rapidly down the street. The chauffeur was paying no heed to what was ahead. Just then a 7-year-old boy rushed across the street. The ashman turned his cart directly in front of the automobile and brought it to a standstill just in time to save the child's life. He doubtless had a little boy of his own.

Once there were two little grapes. One was a good little grape and minded his mother. The other was a bad little grape. One day the bad little grape disobeyed his mother and rolled off the fruit stand. A ragged little negro boy came along and ate it, but all the little grape could do was give the little boy a stomach ache. The good little grape was eaten by a rich man, and it gave him a nice case of appendicitis. Moral: Mind your mothers, little folks.

Russia's weakness is at St. Petersburg. Her soldiers are as brave as those of other nations. They will do their utmost to uphold the cause of their country. But they can accomplish little unless they are supported at home. And they are not being supported. It is good to know that the people of Russia are feeling a sense of outrage at the inefficiency and corruption of those in high office. It may be that Japan, by defeating the Russians, will be the means of working a great and much-needed reform in the home administration. Surely the wicked, corrupt and tyrannous despotism cannot last forever.

There is a growing feeling of hostility toward users of all sorts of motor vehicles and their disregard of the safety of pedestrians. In Philadelphia recently a motor cycle ran down a pedestrian, injuring him so that he was confined twenty-one days in a hospital. The Philadelphia court sentenced the rider to the same number of days in jail. The rider indignantly contended that the punishment was excessive. The court sternly denied his application for a reduction, declaring that "the pedestrian is still entitled to freedom of the streets and highways with reasonable assurance of safety, despite the advent of the motor vehicle, and that right must be respected." No doubt this states a plain and binding

legal principle. The pedestrian has a right in any part of the street or highway, conditioned only upon reasonable carelessness in the exercise of his rights. The driver or rider of any horse-drawn or otherwise propelled vehicle has right only in that part of the street provided specially for common use. He has no right on the footways or sidewalks, which are provided for the exclusive use of pedestrians. In the use of those parts of the street where all have rights, the roadways and street crossings, all alike are held to the exercise of reasonable care. No driver of a horse or motor vehicle in a street has a right to press the vehicle to greater speed than is consistent with the safety of pedestrians, whose rights are at least equal. If horse or motor drivers wish to "speed" those vehicles they should be compelled to provide ways specially for that purpose, where pedestrians would not be endangered.

In his address to the 527 graduates of Cornell University President Schurman departed from the beaten track of commencement day advice long enough to register an earnest protest against bachelorhood. "He who deliberately leads a single life, whose social circle is the club, and whose religion is a refined and fastidious epicureanism, is not a man," declared Dr. Schurman. In elaborating his idea as to the duties and obligations of manhood President Schurman explained that while it was the primary duty of every young man to earn a living this could not fulfill the world's reasonable expectation of him. He has a higher duty to humanity and the State, which requires that he found a home and provide for a wife and family. Dr. Schurman had pronounced a sweeping and unqualified condemnation of bachelorhood he doubtless would have laid open to much criticism. But it is to be noted that his protest was aimed at the college graduate who "deliberately elects bachelorhood." His purpose manifestly was to rebuke the young man who carefully and designately avoids the responsibilities of our civilization, chief among which is the founding of a home and the rearing of a family. In these times of rapidly changing industrial and social conditions, when so many thousands of young women are rushing into all lines of wage-earning employments and making themselves independent of the young man who has a matrimonial proposition to present, it would be a venturesome man indeed who would utter a sweeping and unqualified condemnation of bachelorhood. Investigation beneath the surface would reveal the fact that it is a condition that confronts the bachelor, not a theory.

#### Founding Cripple Creek.

About a dozen years ago, a weary, plodding man with hammer in hand left Colorado Springs to look for gold. He was a poor man, and on this trip he had been grub-staked—that is, some one had lent him enough money to pay his expenses, with the understanding that if gold was found the man who lent the money should receive a certain proportion. This weary plodder had trudged those mountains for years. He knew every canyon, every crag, and after many years he was poor in pocket, but rich in experience.

It was on the morning of a bright July Fourth—Independence day—that he looked into a wild basin lying between the mountain peaks. Far away to the west he saw Pike's Peak piercing the clouds, but the grandeur and wildness of the scene were nothing to him. He was thinking of the day—Independence day—and wondering when his day of independence would come. Within twelve hours it came to him, and Winfield Scott Stratton found the great bonanza that Fourth of July, and he called it "Stratton's Independence." Thus he founded Cripple Creek, and from that time he has taken the wealth of a Midas and Croesus three times over.

From the mining camp of Cripple Creek millions in gold have been taken. Four-Track News.

#### High Times These.

References to Hamlin Garland's Mexican gold mine and to Irving Bacheller's prospecting trip in Mexico started a discussion the other day concerning the pecuniary success of the modern author.

"All the boys are buying estates or swapping mines or traveling in Europe," said an irreverent publisher. "There's Dicky Davis keeping up his own golf links and kennels and stables at a fine place up the Hudson, and Garland and Bacheller playing craps for gold mines, and Winston Churchill with manorial halls that out-English the English up in the Green Mountains, and Tackington wandering around Italy with a retinue."

Thomas Dixon owns a Virginia plantation and a yacht, and Lew Wallace draws about \$50,000 a year in royalties.

"Even the women are having trouble keeping their bank accounts down. The publishers are the only literary folk who eat cheap table d'hote dinners nowadays."

#### Suicide Strews Bed with Flowers.

A stranger who had taken lodgings for the night at a hotel off the Rue Traversiere, in Paris, committed suicide by taking poison.

He had covered himself with a large quantity of roses, and in a note left on the table begged to be buried with the flowers, adding:

"I am a mystery, come from mystery, and return to mystery. I have come to Paris to die there, unknown to my family. It is love that kills me."

Sometimes the proof of the pudding is the undertaker's bill.

#### FEED HENS TABLE SCRAPS.

Table scraps, which have been carefully selected, so as not to have any objectionable matter mixed into them, and fed to the hens while in good condition always produce eggs. Hens will do best when fed on well selected cooked foods of this character, for two reasons—first, the good quality of the food has its influence on egg production, and then the cooking of the food makes it easier for the gizzard to grind and more quickly assimilated when it goes from the gizzard into the system. We have known a number of tests being made with foods of this kind, but it is so difficult to have this table waste kept free from coffee and tea grounds and other useless material, and it is so general to select out all the meat for dogs, that the usual run of hotel scraps is destined of that which is most valuable, such as meat and vegetables other than potatoes. Cooked meat, beans, bread, mush and such material is of most value in the scraps from the table. When these are all cut small in a bone cutter and mixed with some wheat bran and middlings and fed to the hens, they are almost compelled to lay; but when the table scraps are robbed of these, their value for egg producing is largely gone.—Pacific Tree and Vine.

stand several hours before applying it. A little lamp black dissolved in vinegar and mixed with whitewash gives grayish tint, which may be preferable to pure white; a little umber gives a fawn color and yellow a cream tint. Very little coloring matter should be used, or the shade will be too dark.

If this is made somewhat thinner than indicated above and strained through a flannel cloth it may rapidly be applied with a sprayer such as is used in spraying trees. When strained through cotton cloth the lint from the cotton often interferes with the work.—Pacific Tree and Vine.

#### THE GOOSE AND OLD AGE.

The goose lives, lays and produces strong and healthy progeny to a very advanced age, many cases being recorded where geese are in full breeding at the age of forty years. It is not definitely known whether ganders will live to remain equally vigorous, as their temper usually becomes bad at a comparatively early period, when their great power to wield a hard blow with the wings is made known to them. There may be exceptions, no doubt, but the bad temper of an old gander is certainly the rule.

It is usually the rule to keep the old stock in breeding geese from year to year and sell or kill off the young ones. An old goose cannot be eaten, while the young make the very best eating. For this reason breeders have learned to keep the old stock.

A Kansas man writing in the Kansas Farmer gives the following about a very old goose: "I have a goose that was hatched out in April, 1852. Eggs were placed under a hen and three goslings hatched. When grown they proved to be two geese and a gander. Treated as pets by the old lady who had them in charge, they were always very tame, and she was never quite ready to part with them, so they were permitted to live on until their age unfitted them for market. And besides, as the years went by, we began to venerate them, and the younger members of the family politely doffed their hats when in their presence. Thirteen years ago the gander died, and five years later one of the geese. The survivor is yet hale and hearty, eyesight as good as ever, and in every way appears just as nimble and sprightly as her younger associates."

#### BITTER ROT.

Experiment stations are working hard to control fungus diseases of the different fruits. No fruit disease known has so persistently baffled the horticultural scientists as the "bitter rot of apples." The efforts of the experiment stations have by no means been in vain. They have so far failed to find an entirely effective remedy, but have invented new methods of combating the diseases and accomplished much toward perfecting an efficient spraying mixture.

Of all the methods of treatment tested, spraying with Bordeaux was found to be most effective. Incidentally, it was discovered that the proper time to spray is in the summer, and not in the spring, as was previously supposed. It was also found that winter washes applied to the trees do no good.

The proper application of the Bordeaux is another important point. Only one spray nozzle should be used on each lance when treating bitter rot. It is important to use only enough of the preparation to finely enrobe the fruit.

The experiments, as a whole, were successful to the extent of finding remedies and methods by which the disease could be held well in check, but not entirely eradicated. It is quite evident that by persistent effort the ravages of the disease may be reduced to an extent that will make the losses comparatively trivial.—North-West Pacific Farmer.

#### POULTRY ON A DAIRY FARM.

The dairyman who sells his butter fat to a creamery is in the best possible position to make a flock of poultry profitable. There is nothing that is good to increase the flow of milk which is not also good to increase the production of eggs. This is true of clover hay, for the shattered leaves and heads make an excellent poultry feed in winter, taking the place of grass and other green food. Wheat, middlings, oats and corn are all grains that are good for poultry, while a mess of finely-chopped silage is as greatly relished by a flock of hens as it is by a herd of cows. Then, too, the cows themselves furnish one of the best feeds for laying hens. This is milk, which is a valuable egg food in any form. The Missouri Experiment Station says in discussing profitable ways of disposing of skim milk:

"Another way of disposing of the surplus skim milk with profit is to feed it to the poultry. As a food for poultry it furnishes the material for making growth in a palatable, easily-digested form. For this reason it is easily valuable as an addition to the grain ration, which is liable to lack in the materials to make growth."—Breeder and Sportsman.

"Why women sin?" Oh, go ask the other fellow.

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

#### Power in a Woman's Eye.

A woman's eyes are the first objects to attract a man's attention, and they are the last things he remembers about her. Long after he has forgotten the color of her hair, the dimple in her chin and the soft, sweet sound of her voice, the look in her eye remains with him.

He may not be able to single her glove out of a pile of keepsakes; he may have cast her photograph upside down into the waste basket with a lot of others; the slippers she made for him may have been worn out by his valet, but still some particular turn of her glance or lifting her brown eyes will be as clear to him as the daylight.

Ten years after love has been laid away in his little satin-lined casket that glance will rise like Banquo's ghost at the feast and startle him just at the moment when the man is looking most intently into the eyes of another woman.

It is not the color of a woman's eyes which a man first observes or last remembers. Nine times out of ten a man will turn from the glance of a pair of soft brown, cowlike eyes to gaze into the green orbs of the red-headed girl on the other side of the table, and many a doll-like, blue-eyed beauty weeps because some pug-nosed, tawny-eyed woman has lured away her sweethearts.

Ask any man the color of his sister's eyes and he will look at you blankly. "Jove," he will remark, "I—I believe I've forgotten. But they're all right. There's something about them that's catchy." And that is positively all that can be gotten out of him.

The fact that Becky Sharp's eyes were green or that Cleopatra's eyes were yellow never interfered with the machinations of those fascinating ladies, nor dulled their reputations as coquettes. Color, size and shape may make an eye beautiful, but they never can give it that something which so many beautiful eyes lack and so many homely ones possess, the power to make a man break a bank or sell his overcoat in order to give his wife what she wants.

When the world was sentimental men called it "soul." Then they grew practical and apathetic and they called it "character." But no man will ever know what it is any more than he will ever know why he married the particular woman he picked out, or why the cook has left. It is a question as subtle and elusive as either of these. New Orleans Picayune.

#### ABOUT THE BABY

Many mothers do not recognize the fact that a baby's teeth should be cleaned, not only as soon as they arrive, but even long before—as soon as the baby itself arrives, in fact. Many a little chubby face is kept scrupulously shining with cleanliness on the outside—but O dear! the poor little mouth!

It is really much more important to keep the inside of a small child's mouth clean than the outside. A dirty little face may mar beauty, but it does not threaten health, and a neglected mouth does.

Young children, as soon as the first teeth appear, should be given little tooth brushes with very soft bristles, and should be taught to use them, and then watched to see that they always do use them. But as to infants, the toilet of the mouth must be performed for them, and should never be neglected.

For this purpose a little wad of sterilized absorbent cotton should be used, and then thrown away, or rather burned. When the baby has its bath the mouth should, as a matter of routine, be washed out very gently with a pledget of cotton wet in a solution of boracic acid, or any other mild disinfecting liquid. If the little gums are soft and spongy and bleeding, dabbing them with tincture of myrrh will help them. The reason for all this care is the same reason that makes the careful adult use his tooth brush scrupulously after each meal—namely, that harmful germs constantly exist in the mouths of all of us, even the healthiest and babies, although they have no teeth, are no exception to this rule.

#### Uniform Divorce Laws.

Secretary Dike, of the National League for the Protection of the Family, has supplied a new summary of the reasons for uniformity of divorce laws throughout all the States, and uniformity is to be gained, he contends, by concerted action of the several States, not by national legislation.

Congress cannot pass a divorce law until the federal constitution has been amended, and amendment to the federal constitution is next to the impossible. Besides, there appears no good reason why the national government should do for the States what the

States can, if they will, better do for themselves.

The States have had no difficulty in getting together on uniform laws relating to money affairs; so it would seem there is no insuperable obstacle to their getting together on a vital question of morals. Since the several States can agree to protect the banks, the way is open to an agreement to protect the homes.

The courts of Delaware, according to Mr. Dike, are forbidden to entertain a suit for divorce for any cause arising prior to the residence of the petitioner in that State unless it were also a ground for divorce in the State where it arose.

The adoption of a similar law in all the States would effectually end the migrations for divorce. It would put an end to the rivalry for divorce fees between the States which induces so much of the liberality of the laws.—Chicago Journal.



A clever woman traveler mended a rent in her gown by using hair from her head as thread for the needle she always carries in her purse.

The late Queen Draga's wedding dress has been stolen from the royal wardrobe. The dress was of the richest white satin, made up of thousands of hand-sewn tucks, which ran from the collar to the hem of the long train. It was a work of art and had been carefully preserved by the ill-fated queen.

The Empress of Japan is president of the Red Cross Society of Japan, to which she gives a great deal of her time just at present. So long as the war lasts neither Haruko nor any member of her court will spend any money at all on luxuries or amusements; all that they otherwise would have spent in this way will go to provide comforts for the army.

Mrs. Langtry has sent to a London auction room "a casket of jewels" to be sold. The jewels include a brilliant neck chain, brilliant and pearl brooches, a turquoise and brilliant necklace, and emerald, ruby and brilliant rings.

Mrs. Daniel Sully, who has been much in the public eye as the wife of the ex-cotton king, is said to be one of the most expert needlewomen in America. Her embroidery is equal to the much-vaunted convent work and her favorite gift for a bride in her intimate circle of friends is a trousseau of lingerie worked entirely by her own hands, from seams to monogram.

**Helpful Home Hints.**

**Olive Oil**—Melted butter is a very good substitute for olive oil in making salad dressing.

**Ironing**—In ironing the tiny ruffles and sleeves of an infant's dress, use a small child's iron.

**Celery**—In making a salad where celery is scarce, use fine, crisp cabbage leaves and plenty of celery salt.

## REMARKABLE CAREER OF PAUL KRUGER.



PAUL KRUGER.

Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, who died recently, was the central figure in the late Boer war and in many respects one of the most remarkable men of his time. He was born in Cape Colony in 1823, and joined his family in the "great trek" of 1834-6, when more than 6,000 Boers left British territory and trekked northward into the wild and mountainous country where the Transvaal republic was afterward founded. The pilgrims were forced to move on account of the threatening attitude of the natives and the persecutions of the British.

Kruger was born with a love for adventure and while yet too young to handle a gun became expert with the bow and arrow. While still a mere boy he was famous for his courage and skill with the rifle. He was barely in his teens when he took part in the great battles which drove Mosilikotse, the father of Lobengula, and his warriors north of the Limpopo River. He had received little education, his only book in his boyhood being the Dutch family Bible. He read with delight the stories of the Israelites in their escape from bondage and their early wars, and finding a counterpart in his own experiences increased his ambition for military glory. He believed that to spoil the enemy was a cardinal duty. He so distinguished himself in the early wars of the Boers that at the age of 20 he was a district commandant. He rapidly rose through all grades of the service until he was not only commander-in-chief but president of the republic.

For ten years previous to the war of 1881 Kruger was a member of the Executive Council of the Transvaal. He planned the uprising which in that year with the battle of Majuba Hill ended in the practical independence of the Boer republic. From that time until the occupation of Pretoria by General Roberts and his flight before the British Oom Paul remained the president and dictator of the Transvaal republic.

It has been said that had Joubert been president and some other man than Chamberlain British secretary of the colonies the bloody Boer war might have been averted. Kruger was implacable in his hatred of England and in Chamberlain he met a man as bullheaded as himself. His famous ultimatum to Great Britain, which was practically a declaration of war, was the result. The Boers had for years been preparing for the war, and no doubt Kruger thought that by the Boers striking a swift blow the British could be defeated.

The Boer plan of campaign in its earlier stages in 1899 and 1900 astonished the world. Kruger predicted that if the British should win it would be at a cost that would be appalling. His prophecy was abundantly verified. Up to the relief of Ladysmith the British were on the defensive. Their losses in the first twelve months were nearly 50,000 men. With the evacuation of the Tugela by the Boers and the surrender of Cronje to Roberts the tide turned and from that time forward the Boer campaign was a forlorn hope.

### SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR HORSES

Horses are "enlisted" in British cavalry regiments on reaching their third year, but it is generally two years more before they are taken for their first swimming lesson. This branch of their education receives a good deal of attention at the Aldershot training camp, writes W. G. Fitzgerald in the Royal Magazine. The veterinary officer and riding master of the regiment supervise the work, and only experienced men are allowed to assist.

The great thing is not to force or alarm the horse during his training, but rather to lead him by easy stages to enter the water quickly, fearlessly and as noiselessly as possible. If terrified at the start, the horse would be likely to fight shy of deep water ever after. So on the first day the man who has charge of the horse walks his pupil about on the edge of the water, just permitting him to wet his hoofs and fetlocks. The next day the horse is introduced a little farther into the water, perhaps up to his body, and allowed to splash round as he pleases. In this way the horse is gradually taken farther and farther in, until at length he loses his footing and starts swimming quite naturally, the man in charge swimming by his side to give him greater confidence.

Then the horse is taught to swim in company with others, beside a boat, by way of training him to cross rivers with his regiment en masse. The horses are divested of all saddleery but head collars and head ropes. The men of each troop get into a boat, and by means of the head ropes bring their horses into the water alongside. Then the boat is hauled across the river by a rope manned from the opposite side, and the horses necessarily follow.

At times the horses are exercised in bearing their riders across on their backs. The horse wears only the head collar and bridle, and the rider strips himself, and throws his legs up along the horse's flanks so as not to impede the animal's movements. As the horse naturally swims very low in the water, the rider's weight pushes him down until only his head is above the surface. But the animal soon gets over the uneasiness this causes him

### IS LONDON'S CAB DOOMED?

Its Cheapness and General Use Always a Wonder to Americans.

Apropos of the cabmen's strike in London the question is being discussed whether or not the cheap cab of the world's metropolis is not doomed.

Americans abroad have always wondered at the cheapness and very general use of cabs, but it now seems that this very cheapness may be the cabby's undoing. Taking the subject up editorially, one of the London newspapers handled it in this wise:

"What is it makes London cabmen dissatisfied? That, you say, is easily answered. The difficulty they have in making a living at the price they have to pay at present for cabs. But why do they have difficulty in making a living?

"Are people using cabs less just now because times are bad? Or are they gradually taking to other forms of conveyance? The Tube must have hit cabmen very hard indeed. If you want to go from the city to the Marble Arch you can do it quicker by taking the central London than by taking a cab. And this is only the first of a series of tubes which are to intersect London in all directions.

"In New York the cab is the luxury of the rich or the very inexperienced. You cannot go any distance under four shillings. As soon, therefore, as you have got into the ways of the place you content yourself with the 'cars.' Even when you arrive with luggage these serve you quite as well, for your bags are delivered by an express carrier, and give you no trouble at all.

"Perhaps we shall get to this some day in England. If we ever do the traffic problem will be very nearly solved. Clear off the cabs and the omnibuses, substitute neat electric tram cars, and congestion would be a thing of the past—except when a tram car broke down!

"If there are really a large number of cabmen on strike there must be far too many of them altogether. For yesterday there were quite as many cabs about as usual, and more by good few than were wanted. That is the secret of the cabby's wail; the demand for him is not equal to the supply."

As to the "cabby" himself. He has been written about until all the world looks upon him as a "character."

The timid of both sexes fear him. See them hand up the fare (with something over) and then scurry off as hard as they can! To people of an argumentative turn he is a boor; to those possessed of a sense of humor a joy.

Perhaps he would be more generally popular if he were satisfied more often with his legal fare. But blame not the cabby for this. The system is at fault. And consider also whether, after toiling all day and catching very little, you would not yourself feel desperate enough to make a little bit extra, even by browbeating a curate or bamboozling an intelligent foreigner.

He knows a bit of horseflesh when he sees it; and if he gets something good between his shafts he lets you know it; and, what is more, he drives it as it deserves. Also he will talk politics by the hour if you catch him in the mood.

### PLANT 3,500 TREES A DAY.

Employees of Government Forest Reserve in Nebraska Have a System.

In the last few weeks since the planting of trees on the government forest reserve in the Diamond River Valley, in Nebraska, began 300,000 trees have been planted. This number covers an area of 300 acres. The planting is being done in the sand hills adjoining the nursery grounds and extending one and a half miles back from the river.

In preparing the ground for planting furrows are plowed eight feet apart in the grass sod and the trees are planted six feet apart in the furrow.

The operation of tree planting is simple, but there are certain steps that must be carefully observed. When digging the trees from the seed beds it is necessary to handle them with great care, to prevent injuring the roots more than is necessary. The roots must never be allowed to dry. As soon as dry the trees are set in a bucket of water and later wrapped in wet sacks in bundles of 100. The bundles are then packed twenty in a box containing sufficient wet moss to keep the roots in good condition several days if necessary. The boxes of trees are carried to the place of planting on a pack of three.

In the field the men work in squads of three. One man carries the trees in a bucket in which is enough water to keep the roots wet. He also handles trees to the planters as they are needed.

The two other men use spades and plant the trees in the furrows. The planting is quickly and easily done.

The spade is thrust into the sand and full length of the blade, a sideways motion opens the hole sufficiently to admit the roots of the tree. After setting the tree in place the spade is again thrust into the sand an inch or two from the original opening and the sand is pressed firmly against the roots. One or two strokes with the heel firms the sand more securely, and the tree is planted.

Working in this manner, a squad of three men plant from 3,000 to 3,500 trees in a day.

The trees are one year old Western yellow pine seedlings about four inches in height.

### Boon for the Men.

"Did you say he grew rich through a patent of his own?"

"Yes; he invented something that made a woman think she was still monopolizing the conversation—long after she had really stopped talking."

—Detroit Free Press.

**Leading Him On.**  
He—I'm going to kiss you.  
She—if you do I'll scream.

He—You're cold—  
She—My cold? Yes, isn't it awful?  
I'm sure I'm losing my voice.—Philadelphia Press.

If you want to hold a girl's hand, claim to be a palmist. She'll never catch on.

### EFFECTUAL PUNISHMENT.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

The Present Czar Is Doing All in His Power for His People.

That the condemnation of a man's own conscience is the most effectual punishment is well illustrated by a story which the Louisville Herald prints. For the sinner and for the just man the worst torture is mental, and for the sinner no other method of torture is so likely to work reform.

Late one summer's night, as old Dr. Parkhurst was returning from a visit to a patient, he heard a whisper from one of his cellar windows, which had been removed. He stopped and listened.

"So you've come at last, Jim," murmured the voice. "Well, I've found the meat barrel, and precious little there is in it, too. Here, you hold the bag while I bring the pork."

The old doctor quietly obeyed instructions, and layer after layer of the fat meat was hoisted out to him.

"There," said the thief, "it ain't best to be small in these things, so I've left one piece. Now, lend a hand, Jim, for it's easier getting in than getting out this small window."

Dr. Parkhurst had recognized the voice as that of one of his neighbors, a man of whom better things might have been expected. Therefore, he thought it proper to give him a lecture before he lent the required assistance.

"I am sorry, neighbor, that you are reduced to this strait, and I must confess that I have never before suspected your integrity," said the doctor, with solemn gravity. At this unexpected rejoinder the detected rogue broke down and begged for pardon and secrecy.

"I will not have you arrested," said the doctor, as he dragged his neighbor from the cellar, "nor will I expose you, on condition that this is the last time you trespass upon your neighbors in this manner. But I shall reserve the privilege of telling this story whenever and wherever I please."

After that night Dr. Parkhurst told the story dozens of times, often in the very presence of the conscience-stricken man, but no persuasions could ever draw from him the name of the guilty person.

His course effectually reformed the man, and was better than any public punishment which could have been devised.

### GENTLE BOSTON TERRIER.

Breed of Canines that Is Unknown Outside of This Country.

There is an old saying, "A bird is known by its note." To this might be added, "and a dog is known by his bark," for a person acquainted with dogs cannot only distinguish breeds at a distance, but the huntsman proper can recognize individually a large percentage of his hounds while in cover simply from their voices. To discover, then, the origin of the Boston terrier we will listen to his voice.

Undoubtedly it is not of the bulldog, for the bulldog does not bark like a terrier, but gurgles as only the bulldog can. As surely as the hound note of an Airedale terrier "gives away" his ancestry, so does the rolling, guttural cross between a grunt and a growl of the handsome little brindle dog from Boston point at once to his progenitor—the game, fighting or "business" dog of England, the bulldog and terrier.

The evolution of the Boston terrier is one of the most interesting subjects that have grown out of the higher interest taken in dogs generally during the last two decades. It would be hard to realize here in America that the Boston terrier is practically unknown in the other parts of the world. Here no show is complete without its Boston terriers. The classes are often the backbone of the exhibition—indeed, there are few sections that create such an interest, and let it be added a deserved interest.

It has been remarked that the Boston terrier is the outcome of the bulldog and terrier cross. Without being ready tongued or in any way facetious he might be described as the "cultured" gentleman dog, shaped and modeled into something highly educated, out of the very rough and ready material that went to make up the "business" or fighting dog of the London and Black country pits.

The dog that was the admired of the bucks of the time of George III, and the regency; the self-same dog that is held in high esteem among the dog fighters of to-day, has been called into use in a better way; he has become a gentle dog—in short, the dog of the boudoir and not of the Bowery.—Illustrated Sporting News.

### How His Wealth Grew.

Asum—Have you seen anything of Jiggins lately?

Dr. Swellman—Yes, I just prescribed a trip to Europe for him this morning.

Asum—Indeed? He's getting wealthy, isn't he?

Dr. Swellman—Well, I can remember when I used to prescribe for him simply a dose of sodium bromide for the same complaint.—Philadelphia Press.

### Learned Them from Papa.

Mamma—They tell me you've been saying naughty words, my boy. What do you suppose papa will say when I tell him?

Johny—P'raps he'll say them. I learnt them of him, you know.—Boston Transcript.

Grown people believe in fables almost as ridiculous as the one told children about Santa Claus.

Does it ever occur to you that your feet are too large?

### RUSSIAN REFORMS.

The Present Czar Is Doing All in His Power for His People.

To unthinking persons the Emperor of Russia is the embodiment of all that is oppressive and unprogressive in the semi-barbarous government of Russia. He is supposed to be a monarch whose word is law. As a matter of fact, the Czar is comparatively helpless. At least, he is hampered in whatever he would do by the powerful nobles who really constitute the government. Russia is governed actually by an oligarchy, though technically by an individual with unlimited power.

Should the Czar undertake to go contrary to the wishes of the great nobles he would speedily find himself in difficulties. There are plots and counter plots among the various groups into which these nobles are divided, and it is hard for the Czar to get at the truth and harder still for him to institute reforms. He can only preserve his individuality and maintain a semblance of power by playing one clique of nobles and courtiers against another.



Headache Powder.—A standard prescription is composed of camphor monobrom six grains, caffeine citrate six grains, soda bicarbonate twelve grains, anestanilid eighteen grains, soda bromide twelve grains. Mix well and divide into six powders. Take one every two or three hours until relieved.

The Art of Shaving.—In China many of the people shave dry—that is, without moistening the beard. It can hardly be a pleasant performance, but is not much worse in its effects than the use of cheap, inferior soap. Shaving is a delicate operation and demands a soap made for the especial purpose. Every barber knows that half the battle is a good lather.

Diarrhea Mixture.—Tincture of opium one-half fluid ounce, tincture of rhubarb one-half fluid ounce, compound tincture of lavender enough to make four fluid ounces. It is a powerful astringent and should be taken with care. More than one teaspoonful at a time should not be used. Wait for its effects and repeat the dose only after a passage until the bowels are checked.

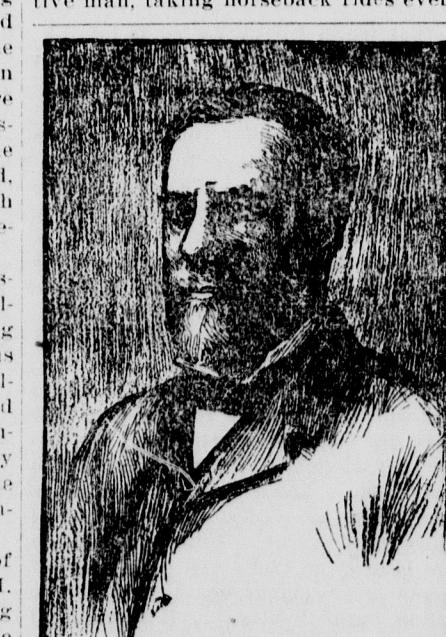
Chronic Constipation.—Chew some good rye in fresh water, dry it, grind coarsely in a coffee mill, wet it in moderately stiff dough and roll out into a thin sheet, cut up into thin cakes and bake hard in a hot oven. One or two of these cakes broken into a teacup of boiling water and taken before breakfast is an almost infallible remedy for constipation. These dry cakes will keep a long time in a cool, dry place.

Sore Mouth.—Get 10 cents' worth of kino at the drug store. Put a heaping teaspoonful into a teacup; pour over it two-thirds of a cup of boiling water and stir occasionally till cold. Then take a teaspoonful or more and wash or gargle the mouth once in three or four hours, not oftener. Kino is a gum from a South American tree. It is astringent, not poisonous and will not irritate the worst kind of sore mouth even in infants.

The Effect of Altitude on the System.—Most overworked, debilitated, anemic individuals sleep better on coming to a higher altitude, while the full-blooded, high-strung, nervous person sleeps better at sea-level. In high, dry climates like Colorado there is increased elimination of water and waste solid products by the skin and lungs. The skin is more active at warm, dry temperatures, while the lungs do more work when it is cold. It is probable that if there are influences in high altitudes which tend to diminish elimination, this can be easily overcome by drinking more water and bathing more frequently. Convalescence after illness in general is apt to be more prompt at high altitudes because of the greater possibility of being in the open air and sunshine. People who rarely go from a low to a higher altitude are more easily fatigued.

### OCTOGENARIAN DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Former Senator Henry G. Davis, octogenarian Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, is a remarkably active man, taking horseback rides every



HENRY G. DAVIS.

day and keeping himself in prime physical condition. Mr. Davis is father-in-law of his chief political opponent in the State, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, and they live in adjoining houses. Senator Davis is the largest individual coal miner in West Virginia to-day, and is president of a bank there. His private fortune is stated to be \$16,000,000.

### After the Slugging.

"Now, in our town," said the visitor, "a bus comes after the baseball players. What comes after them here?"

"Well," responded the tough young man in the green shirt, "sometimes it's de patrol an sometimes de ambulance."

Strength in Numbers.

Singleton—I understand your wife comes of a very old family.

# THE ENTERPRISE

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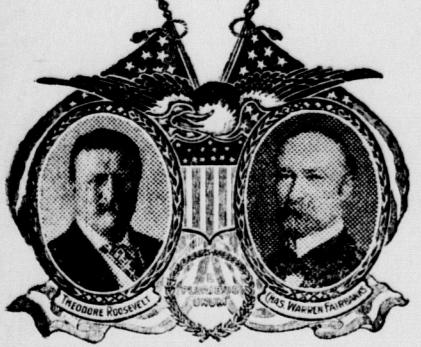
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904.



FOR PRESIDENT

**Theodore Roosevelt**

OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

**Charles W. Fairbanks**

OF INDIANA

Judge Parker's speech of acceptance  
made to please everybody seems to  
please no one. It is another case of  
the man falling between two stools.

Speaker Cannon hits the nail on the  
head. In a recent interview he ex-  
pressed the opinion that the labor  
complications would not affect the  
political situation unfavorably to the  
Republicans for the reason that the  
labor question is a question of the  
division of profits, and everybody knows  
that no such question could possibly  
have arisen under the last Democratic  
administration, for there were no  
profits.

We have received from Herbert S.  
Shaw, Chief Department of Publicity  
Philippine Government Exposition, a  
booklet descriptive of the Philippine  
Exposition at the St. Louis Exposition.  
The booklet is complete and  
describes the largest single exhibit at  
the great St. Louis Fair, as well as  
the best colonial exhibit ever brought  
together. The exhibit covers 47 acres  
of ground, contains 130 buildings, 70,  
000 exhibits, 40 different native tribes,  
six Philippine villages, 725 native sol-  
diers, and 1200 native islanders. A  
visit to this exhibition is better than  
a trip to the Philippines.

## POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

A list of the Democratic campaign  
managers looks like a roll call of a  
big trust directorate.

The New York Herald has printed a  
facsimile of Judge Parker's gold tele-  
gram. It should furnish a companion  
piece by printing a facsimile of his  
silver ballot in 1896 or 1900.

The Democratic argument this year  
should be printed in the humorous  
columns. It is, in brief: "You need  
not be afraid of us, for if we elect a  
President and the House, the Repub-  
lican Senate will keep us from doing  
any damage."

## THE TRUSTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

(From the New York Press.)

The New York World again reaches  
the solemn conviction, for campaign  
purposes, that the continuation in  
power of the Republican party will  
"further enlarge the rule of corrupt  
corporations in politics and their con-  
trolling influence in Government."

It gives us pleasure, therefore, to  
publish again as incontrovertible proof  
of the sincerity and honesty of the  
New York World, the following editorial  
printed by the New York World  
immediately after the Supreme Court  
decision dissolving the Northern Se-  
curities merger:

FACTS.

1. The Anti-Trust law was framed  
by a Republican, was passed by a Re-  
publican House and a Republican Sen-  
ate, was signed by a Republican Pres-  
ident.

2. The law remained a dead letter  
on the statute books during the entire  
second term of Grover Cleveland, a  
Democratic President. Through those  
four years of Democratic administra-  
tion all appeals and all efforts of the  
World to have the law enforced were  
met with sneers, jeers and open con-  
tempt from a Democratic Attorney  
General, Richard Olney, who pretend-  
ed that the law was unconstitutional,  
and who would do nothing toward  
prosecuting violators of it.

3. The first effort to enforce the  
law was made by Theodore Roosevelt,  
a Republican President. The first  
Attorney-General to vigorously prose-  
cute offenders and to test the law was  
a Republican Attorney-General, Phi-  
lander C. Knox.

4. The decision of the Supreme  
Court of the United States, given as a  
finality from which there is no appeal,

## R. H. JURY.

Respectfully announces himself as a  
candidate for the nomi-  
nation for

**Assemblyman**  
From San Mateo County

Subject to the decision of the Republi-  
can County Convention.

upholding the law as perfectly consti-  
tutional and absolutely impregnable in  
every respect, as the World for  
twelve years constantly insisted, was  
due to five Judges, every one of whom  
is a Republican.

5. The dissenting minority of the  
Court included every Democratic  
Judge of that tribunal, to-wit: Chief  
Justice Fuller of Illinois, Mr. Justice  
White of Louisiana and Mr. Justice  
Peckham of New York. All these dis-  
tinguished Democrats not only voted  
against the constitutionality of the  
law, but denounced it as a danger to the  
Republic.

6. Under these circumstances it  
does not seem probable that the Dem-  
ocrats can make great capital in seek-  
ing to monopolize the anti-trust issue  
and charging the Republican party with  
the crime of being owned body  
and soul by the trusts.

It is just as well to record some  
plain truths, however unpleasant or  
surprising. (tf.)

## ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.  
An equable and healthful climate.  
The only deep water on the peni-  
sula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of  
the Southern Pacific Railway and  
only ten miles from the foot of Mar-  
ket street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels  
to discharge their cargoes on the vari-  
ous wharves already completed for  
their accommodation.

An independent railroad system,  
which provides ample switching facil-  
ties to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains ext-  
ending throughout the entire manu-  
facturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in  
one compact body fronting on the  
bay of San Francisco, affording cheap  
and advantageous sites for all sorts  
of factories.

Several large industries already in  
actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence dis-  
trict, where workingmen may secure  
land at reasonable prices and on fa-  
vorable terms, as homes for them-  
selves and their families.

## HOTTEST SPOT ON EARTH.

Found on the Shore of the Persian  
Gulf at and Around Bahrain.

"Death Valley, in Southern California,  
is usually referred to as the hot-  
test spot on earth, but it isn't quite  
that," Ralph Erling tells us. "This  
rather unpleasant distinction belongs  
to a portion of the shore of the Persian  
Gulf at and in the vicinity of Bah-  
rin.

"Statistics prove that the mean an-  
nual temperature of the Persian Gulf  
is 11 degrees higher than that of  
Death Valley, and the aridness of  
both places is about on a par, though  
I am inclined to believe, if my recol-  
lection of the records is not blunted,  
that a little brackish water has been  
found in a few isolated springs on the  
alkali surface of Death Valley, where-  
as there is no water at all to be  
found on the shore of the gulf any-  
where within a radius of nearly 200  
miles.

"Yet while Death Valley is inhab-  
ited by practically none and permanent  
life there is deemed well-nigh impossi-  
ble, Bahrain has a population of sev-  
eral thousand people and has had an  
existence as a village for many cen-  
turies. Of course, the people are  
stunted mentally and to a slightly less  
extent physically, a fact due to the  
severe conditions under which they  
live; but they do live there, and are  
probably the nearest approach to sal-  
amanders in the human family. What  
do they do for water and food? Why,  
the latter is brought to them in boats  
and sold in exchange for the fertilizer  
they dig from the desert, and the lat-  
ter they have in fairly good abundance  
near them. You thought I said there  
was no water within several hundred  
miles of the place. Well, so I did—on  
the land—but there are a number of  
fresh-water springs on the bed of the  
saline gulf within a few hundred  
yards from the shore.

"It is probably the only place on  
earth where fresh drinking water is  
secured from a salty sea. The water  
gushes up in considerable volume from  
these springs and is secured by divers.  
The gulf is only about 30 feet deep  
at this point. The divers plunge to  
the bottom with empty goatskins and  
place the orifice of the skin bag di-  
rectly over the mouth of the spring.  
It fills in a few seconds, and the diver  
closes the orifice and is pulled back to  
the boat by a rope. That is the way  
the water supply for the community  
on shore is secured. The springs are  
supposed to be due to underground  
streams which have their origin in the  
green hills of Osman, over 500 miles  
inland."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## Refused to Listen.

"Pardon me, sir," began the feminine  
victim of hard luck, who was forced to  
solicit alms, as she approached the crusty  
old bachelor's desk, "but I am a poor  
lone widow, and—"

"You may as well break it off right  
there," interrupted the heartless o. b.  
"I can't use any leap-year proposals  
in my business."

## Utilizing a Dunce.

"He doesn't know enough about the  
law to be a successful lawyer."

"Well, let's make him a judge."—*Chi-  
cago Post.*

## BREWERIES

"A busy man is about as sociable as  
a woman with the toothache."

## JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

An agreement by an applicant for  
life insurance, that the medical exam-  
iner appointed and paid by the insurer  
shall be the agent of the applicant in  
recording the medical examination, is  
held, in *Sternaman vs. Metropolitan  
Life Insurance Company (N. Y.)*, 57 L.  
R. A. 318, to be prohibited by public  
policy.

A declaration by a motorman run-  
ning an electric car, in regard to the  
cause of the accident, made while the  
car was still on the body of a child  
whom it had run down, is held, in *Sam-  
ple vs. Consolidated Light & R. Co. (W.  
Va.)*, 57 L. R. A. 186, to be admissible in  
evidence as a part of the res gestae,  
in an action for the injury.

Injury received by a young man 17  
years old while helping brakemen, at  
their request, to load a piano, is held, in *Cin-  
cinnati, N. O. & T. P. R. R. Co. vs.  
Finnell (Ky.)*, 57 L. R. A. 266, to be within the rule which exempts the  
master from liability to one who is in-  
jured while helping his servants, at their  
request, by reason of their negli-  
gence.

The negligent act of a foreman with  
general control and authority to em-  
ploy and discharge workmen, in order-  
ing a sub-workman upon an elevator  
and himself operating the elevator  
with negligence, to the workman's in-  
jury, is held, in *Swift & Co. vs. Bleise  
(Neb.)*, 57 L. R. A. 147, not to be of a fellow servant but of a vice  
principal.

One whose property is cut off from  
access to markets and from communica-  
tion with his fellow men by neglect of  
the County Commissioners to keep the  
highway leading to it in repair is  
held, in *Bembe vs. Anne Arundel County  
Commissioners (Md.)*, 57 L. R. A. 279, to suffer a special injury which  
will entitle him to maintain an action  
against the commissioners.

An ordinance providing for the con-  
struction of a cement sidewalk twenty  
feet wide on each side of a street, at  
the expense of the abutting property,  
is held, in *Chicago vs. Wilson (Ill.)*, 57  
L. R. A. 127, not to be unreasonable  
where the locality is one of residence  
and business, the property is worth  
from \$150 to \$300 per front foot, and  
the existing walks, varying from six to  
twenty feet in width, are in bad con-  
dition.

The enforcement of taxes against  
property in a city is held, in *Philadel-  
phia Mortgage and Trust Company vs.  
Omaha (Neb.)*, 57 L. R. A. 150, not to be  
restrainable by injunction, on the  
ground of equitable estoppel, because  
the City Treasurer erroneously marked  
taxes paid on the tax records and a  
third party, relying on the record and  
believing the taxes were paid, loaned  
money on the property and acquired  
title thereto by foreclosure.

The franchise of an electric light and  
power company which has a right to  
use streets and alleys of the city is held,  
in *Commercial Electric Light and  
Power Company vs. Judson (Wash.)*,  
57 L. R. A. 78, to be subject to taxation  
under laws authorizing in general  
terms the taxation of real and personal  
property, although there is no special  
provision for ascertaining the value of  
the franchise. With this case is an  
extensive note collating the authorities  
on taxation of corporate franchises in  
the United States.

## WHY BLACK DRESS CLOTHES?

Effect of Paragraph in Bulwer Ly-  
ton's Celebrated Novel.

It puzzles us often, too, to know how  
it is that for many different occasions  
black is considered to be the most fash-  
ionable shade for our masculine attire,  
and not merely fashionable but the  
only proper one, for which in our soci-  
ety there is no alternative, says Cham-  
bers' Journal. It may be argued, as  
it is with the silk hat, that it is so  
severely respectable; but, if we could  
accustom ourselves to the idea, the  
same might be said of white, which  
would have the advantage of being  
much less gloomy. Clearly the black  
is an old fashion; and as for its appli-  
cation to evening dress, in which it is  
most of all de rigueur now, while there  
was a time when our ancestors might  
tastefully dress themselves in almost  
all the colors of the rainbow for the  
evening, the adoption of black simply  
came about through a paragraph in a  
celebrated novel, and it is the latter  
we have to thank for the fact that we  
are not now permitted to wear aught  
but the most solemn garments at the  
time when we feel, to say the least,  
more satisfied with all about us and  
the world in general than at any other  
period of the day.

Bulwer Lyton's novel, "Pelham,"  
was the culprit, and it is a letter in  
this book, purporting to have been  
written by Lady Frances Pelham to  
her son, that set the fashion. Lady  
Frances writes: "Apropos of the com-  
plexion, I did not like that blue coat  
you wore when I last saw you. You  
look your best in black, which is a  
great compliment, for most people  
must be very distinguished in appear-  
ance to do so." The man of the day  
read these lines and weighed them  
carefully, and what more natural than  
he should straightway come to the con-  
clusion that black was the one shade  
which for evening wear suited him  
perfectly? As soon as he could, he  
discarded all his colors and took it,  
every man of him.

## Tommy's Feeling Suggestion.

Father (cutting the whip smartly  
through the air)—See, Tommy, how I  
make the horse go faster without strik-  
ing him at all.

Tommy—Papa, why don't you spank  
us children that way?

A busy man is about as sociable as  
a woman with the toothache.

## The Habit of Investigating.

Don't tie yourself or your money up.  
Don't risk all your savings in any  
scheme, no matter how much it may  
promise. Don't invest your hard-ear-  
ned money in anything without first  
making a thorough and searching in-  
vestigation. Do not be misled by those  
who tell you that it is "now or never,"

and that, if you wait, you are liable to  
lose the best thing that ever came to  
you. Make up your mind that if you  
lose your money you will not lose your  
head, and that you will not invest in  
anything until you thoroughly under-  
stand all about it. There are plenty of  
good things waiting. If you miss one,  
there are hundreds of others. People  
will tell you that the opportunity will  
go by and you will lose a great chance  
to make money if you do not act  
promptly. But take your time, and in-  
vestigate. Make it a cast-iron rule  
never to invest in any enterprise until  
you have gone to the very bottom of it,  
and, if it is not so sound that level-  
headed men will put money in it, do  
not touch it. The habit of investigating  
before you embark in any business  
will be a happiness-protector, and an  
ambition-protector as well.—Success.

## A Dangerous Plot.

Chinese Laundryman—Me wanted  
learn play football.

College Man—What for?

"So teaches other Chinaman washes  
wash how play football."

"Then what?"

"Let we go back to China and likes  
Japanese like sixty."

## Willing to Advance.

Mr. Roxley—Ridiculous, sir! Before  
you think of marrying my daughter  
you should be making at least \$5,000  
a year.

Mr. Nervy—Well, if you can make  
a position for me in your office at that  
salary I'll take it.—Philadelphia Press.

Only 20 per cent of Italian and 4 per  
cent of the Greek immigrants are fe-  
males.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
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Anyone sending sketch and description may  
quickly ascertain if his invention is  
probably patentable. Communications  
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## TOWN NEWS

Bachelors' Ball September 3d. Registration closes September 28th. Register now if you want to vote in November.

Grand avenue boulevard is a credit to the town.

Dr. Mars has the first story of the Anderson cottage inclosed.

Mrs. Jno. Vuetjach has gone to Healdsburg to spend a week.

Mrs. Minnie Runel of Oakland, nee Jones, paid our town a visit on Thursday.

John Debenedetti was down from South San Francisco Sunday.—Advocate.

The Miner residence on Commercial avenue has received a fresh coat of paint.

Mrs. Z. W. Rollins returned Tuesday after spending a vacation at Stockton.

Rollins & Sorenson have the brick foundation for the Burchard cottage completed.

This is Leap Year, ladies. Don't miss the Bachelors' Ball next Saturday evening.

A. Schneidewind left Wednesday for Los Angeles, where he will spend a week resting up.

Miss Hannah Cohen left Thursday for a visit at Santa Clara, where she will remain until Sunday.

The electricians have completed the work of wiring the Gaerdes brick building on Grand avenue.

First National Bank of San Mateo County will cash all allowed county warrants without discount.

The Hurrah Knockers will give their first grand masquerade ball at this place on September 24th.

Mrs. Thomas Quinlan and children, Jacob and Ruth, of Halfmoon Bay are visiting at the McGovern home.

Mr. Chris Hynding's fourth cottage is approaching completion under the skillful hands of Contractor Johnson.

Geo. Cooney of San Francisco was in town Monday. Mr. Cooney thinks of building and going into business here.

Cash your allowed county warrants without discount at First National Bank of San Mateo County, Redwood City.

Mrs. George Sutherland and her daughter, Miss Vera, of Reno, Nev., spent Sunday here visiting old friends.

Mrs. J. L. Gillette of Merced spent the fore part of the week visiting at the home of her brother, J. Newman of this place.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post office building.

The interior of the People's Store has been repapered and the store now has a very neat appearance. W. Quinn performed the work.

The light shower of Tuesday was something of a surprise. There was only enough of it to prove that it can rain here, even in August.

On Wednesday Senator Healy delivered the lumber and the carpenters commenced work on the cottage for Mr. William Akin on Grand avenue.

An infant son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Carmody on August 14th. The child was named for its father, Jas. Carmody, but died August 21st and was buried at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Land Agent W. J. Martin left Wednesday evening for Santa Cruz and expects to return today. Mr. Martin is a delegate and goes to Santa Cruz to attend the Republican State Convention.

On Friday of last week the friends of Mrs. Plymire gave her a surprise party. The ladies brought their baskets with them and took possession of the Plymire home. A most delightful time was enjoyed by all present.

Registration progresses slowly, only one month remains to complete the work. Registration books will close September 28th. No one can vote whose name is not on the books at that date. All have to register, the old time voters as well as the new ones.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

A wagon peddling ready-made clothing made a canvas of this place on Monday and a number of sales were made. If those who patronized this traveling shop find the garments purchased to be the worst kind of shoddy they will have themselves alone to blame.

The Empire Musical Comedy Company gave an entertainment at Butchers' Hall on Monday evening. The hall was well filled. The program was given in full and proved to be a lively affair. Dancing followed the entertainment. H. C. Brown, the manager of the company, is a nephew of our fellow townsmen, Mr. Geo. Kneese.

LABOR DAY AT UNION COURSE PARK.

The parishioners of South San Francisco, Colma and Ocean View will hold their annual outing reunion and picnic at Union Coursing Park on Labor Day.

Many and various sports and several prizes for victors will contribute to make the day a merry and memorable one.

Come early and see the sports from the beginning. The gate prizes will be of extra value.

NOTICE.  
Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stock yards office and paying charges.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

## DR. SINGLETON HUSTED.

has located permanently in South San Francisco, and has offices in the Thrasher Block. He is a graduate of The College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, one of the most celebrated medical colleges in America, and has had twenty-five years experience as Physician and Surgeon in that and other cities. He comes highly recommended as a first-class medical practitioner and citizen. Office hours, 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Night calls promptly met.

## OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at the German Hospital, San Francisco, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. of Friday, August 19th, Mildred Quan, the beloved wife of Wm. Quan.

The funeral was held on Monday, August 21st, interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

At 10 o'clock Monday a mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McCue in the Catholic church at Ocean View for the repose of her soul, and burial services were held by Rev. Father Lane at the grave. A large number of our townspeople, friends of the deceased and of her husband and family attended the funeral.

Mrs. Quan was, during her many years' residence here, active in all charitable and religious work and prominent in the social affairs of our little town. She had been in poor health and failing for several months and was taken to the German Hospital for treatment about one month before death came to end her suffering. She was held in the highest esteem by a very large circle of friends, and leaves to mourn her loss her husband and a brother and sister.

## CARD OF THANKS.

Editor Enterprise—I desire through the medium of your valuable paper to thank my good neighbors and friends for all their kindness to my beloved wife in her last illness, and for their sympathy in the hour of my great loss and sad bereavement.

WM. QUAN.

## PRIMARY OFFICERS.

The following officers selected for the primaries on September 24th by the Roosevelt-Fairbanks Republican Club of Halfmoon Bay have been ratified by the Republican County Central Committee:

Spaishtown Precinct—M. P. Dutra, Judge; C. H. Rathbone, Inspector; Robt. I. Knapp Jr., Clerk.

Polling place, Odd Fellows' Hall.

Dennison Precinct—J. S. McGill, Judge; Antone Lafranchi Jr., Inspector; J. R. Weinke, Clerk.

Polling place, Montara schoolhouse.

Purissima Precinct—J. Strutters, Judge; J. Bettencourt, Inspector; J. Pitcher Jr., Clerk.

Polling place, schoolhouse.

There will be a meeting of the club this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall. All members are requested to be present, as matters of importance will come up for discussion.—Halfmoon Bay Advocate.

## REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention will convene in Santa Cruz at 2 p. m. Thursday. Many of the delegates from San Mateo county are already on the ground, while the remainder will depart on the early train tomorrow. The matter of most interest to this county is the selection of a nominee for State Senator to represent San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties. Although San Mateo county is entitled to name the candidate it is a matter of doubt as to whether we shall secure the honor, as Santa Cruz with nine votes to our seven claims the former agreement is not binding upon them.

## LEADER, SAN MATEO.

## APPORTIONMENT.

## Delegates to Democratic Convention Based on Lane's Vote.

## The Democratic County Committee in apportioning the delegates to the County Convention to be elected at the primaries on September 22d, based it on the vote given Franklin K. Lane for Governor. One delegate is allowed for every 20 votes cast at that time, which makes the apportionment to the various precincts as follows:

Baden, one precinct, 7

Belmont, " 1

Colma, " 9

Dennison, " 1

La Honda, " 1

Menlo Park, " 8

Milbrae, " 2

Pescadero, " 2

Purissima, " 2

Redwood City, 1st precinct, 7

" 2d " 4 13

" 3d " 2

San Gregoria, " 1

San Mateo, 1st precinct, 7

" 2d " 6 18

" 3d " 5 5

Searsville, " 1

Spaishtown, " 4

Woodside, " 2

Total, " 72

The Convention will meet in San Mateo on October 1st, to nominate a candidate for the Assembly and three candidates for Supervisor.—Times, San Mateo.

## NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

## CHOICE OF ALL ROUTES EAST.

Offered by Southern Pacific. You want the best—the one that suits you best. Don't make any arrangements until you have learned of the magnificent limited trains and personally conducted excursions in new Pullman tourist cars of our different routes.

G. W. Holston, Southern Pacific Agent South San Francisco, will sell you a ticket, reserve you a berth, or write to Paul Shoup, D. F. and P. A.

26 South First street, San Jose. tf

No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,

Redwood City, Cal.

## RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

### It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The August water rate must be paid on or before the last day of August. If not paid the water will be shut off on the 1st day of September and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

## Start an Herb Garden

Fortunes in GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL and SENECA, all valuable plants. Easily grown and hardy throughout the U. S. Always a ready market and demand increasing. Room in your garden to grow thousands of dollars' worth. We sell roots and seed. Plant in fall. Booklet and magazine telling all about it. Write today.

OZARK GINSENG CO. Dep't W., Joplin, Mo. Jly 21st.

## COUNTY GAME LAW.

### The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits, July 1 to Feb. 1. Hunting with traps one hour before or after high tide prohibited.

Deer, August 1 to October 1. April 1 to November 1. Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

## STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15.

Mountain Quail and Grouse, Sept. 1 to Feb. 15. Doves, July 1 to Feb. 15.

Tree Squirrel, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.

Male Deer, Sept. 15 to Nov. 1.

Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited throughout.

Woodcock, April 1 to Nov. 1.

Shearwater (in tide-water) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16.

Striped Bass, Three-pound.

Black Bass, July 1 to Dec. 1.

Salmon, Oct. 16 to Sept. 10.

Lobster or Crawfish, Aug. 15 to April 1.

Shrimp, Sept. 1 to May 1.

Crabs, 6 inches across back, Oct. 31 to Sept. 1.

Crab-on and Female Crab, Prohibited.

Abalone, Less than 15 inches round.

## REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

## M. ROSE

### Contractor... and Builder

#### Repairing Done.

#### Making Bar Fixtures and installing same a specialty.

For further particulars inquire at.....

## POST OFFICE

## 770 HOWARD STREET

Near Fourth

## Musical Entertainment

## San Francisco, Cal.

## H. G. Plymire, M. D.

## SURGEON, W. M. CO.

OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

## THE TOILERS.

All day the toilers sigh for rest,  
Nor find it anywhere.  
The sun sinks in the darkling west,  
And they forget their care;  
Tired hands are folded on each breast;  
The Lord hath heard their prayer!

Through all our lives we pray for rest,  
Nor find it anywhere.  
Then comes the Night, with balmy breath,  
And soothes us unaware.  
I wonder much—"And is it Death,  
Or but an answered prayer?"—Century.

## SCARED OUT OF A WIFE

THE narrative which I am about to write was told to me one bleak night, in a country parlor. It was one of those nights in mid-winter, when the wind swept over the land, making everything tingle with its frosty breath, that I was seated before a blazing fire, surrounded by a jolly half dozen boys and an old bachelor, a Peter Green, about forty and eight years old.

It was just the night without to make those within enjoy a good story, so each of us had to tell his favorite story, save Mr. Green, and as he was a jolly story-teller, we were somewhat surprised to hear him say, "I have no story that would interest you," so we had to find other entertainments for a while, when one of the boys told me to ask him how it happened that he never got married. So I did.

"Well, gentlemen," he began, "it does not seem right for me to tell how that happened, but as it is about myself, I don't care much. You see when I was young we had to walk as far as five miles to church, and singing school, which was our chief enjoyment. But this don't have anything to do with my not getting a wife, but I just wanted to show you that we had some trouble them days in getting our sport.

"John Smith and I were like brothers, or like 'Mary and her lamb.' Where one went the other was sure to go. So we went to see two sisters, and as we were not the best boys imaginable, the old gentleman took umbrage and would not allow us to come near the house, so we would take the girls to the end of the lane, and there we would have to take the final kiss.

"We soon got tired of this sort of fun, and I told John, on our way to singing school one night, that I was going to take Sadie home, and that I was going into the house, too. He said the old man would ruin us if I did.

"I told him I was going to risk it anyhow, let come what would. He said he would risk it if I would.

"So home we went with the girls. When we got to the end of the lane I told the girls we proposed going all the way.

"They looked at each other in a way I didn't like too well, but said they (the old folks) would be in bed, so they didn't care if we did. They were a little more surprised when I told them we thought of going in a little while, but all was quiet when we got to the house, as we had no trouble in getting into the kitchen. Then and there we had our first court, and I made up my mind to ask Sadie to be my wife the next time I came.

"It was now past the turn of the night, and as we had four miles to walk, I told John we had better be going. So we stepped out on the porch, but just then the sky was lighted up by lightning, and one tremendous thunder peal rolled along the mountain sides. Its echo had not died away in the far off vales until the rain began to pour from the gathered fullness of the clouds. We waited for it to stop until we were all sleepy, when the girls said we could go to bed in the little room at the head of the stairs which led out of the kitchen, as their father did not get up early we could be at home before the old folks were astir. So after bidding the girls good night, and wishing them sweet dreams, and promising them to come back on the next Saturday night, we started to bed.

"We didn't have far to go, as the bed stood near the head of the stairs. John was soon in bed, but as I was always a little slow and full of curiosity, I was looking around the little room.

"At last I thought I would sit down on a chest, which was spread over with a nice white cloth, while I drew off my boots, so down I sat, when stars of the East! I went plump into a big custard pie!

"I thought John would die laughing, for he said I smashed that custard into a shapeless mass and the plate right in two. You see we had to be awful quiet, so the old man would not hear.

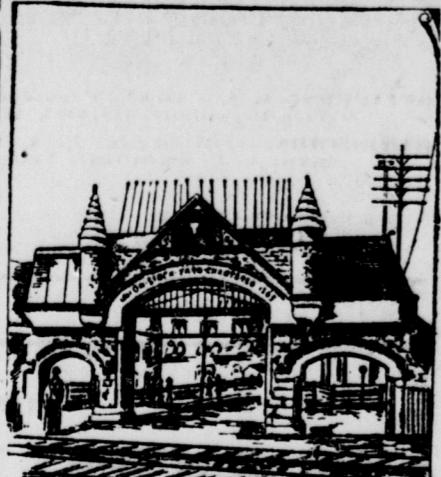
"I was now ready to get into bed, so I put the light out and picked up my boots, thinking to put them in a more convenient place, when down one of my legs went through a pipe hole, which had been covered by paper, up to my hip.

"Now one part of me was up stairs while the longest part of me was in the kitchen. As my leg was very long, it reached a shelf which was occupied by dishes, pans, coffee pots, etc., and turned it over with a tremendous crash.

"The girls had not retired, and we could hear them laugh fit to split their sides. I felt awfully shamed, and was scared until my heart was in my throat, for I expected the old man every moment.

"I extricated my leg from the confounded hole just in time, for the old lady looked into the kitchen from the room door and asked what all that noise was about. The girls put her off as best they could and I went to bed,

## CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, "THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BUTCHER SHOP."

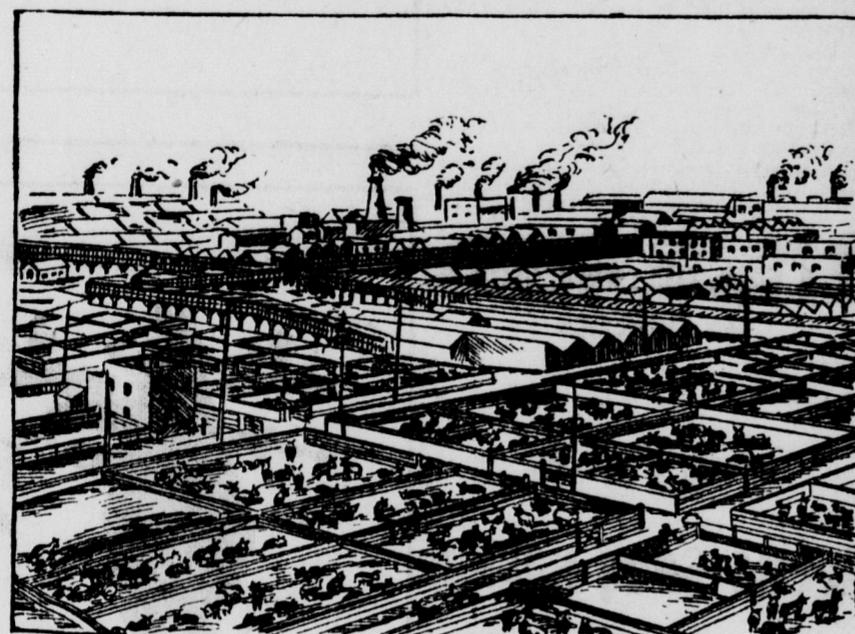


ENTRANCE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

The world's biggest butcher shop" is the term frequently applied to the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, and a study of a few statistics will readily demonstrate the reason. In 1903 over 300,000 carloads of live stock, valued in round figures at \$300,000,000, were slaughtered within the precincts of the yards, or approximate to 50 per cent of the total receipts at all stock centers in the country. Over \$40,000,000 was distributed in wages to over 50,000 men employed in various capacities about the yards. This vast volume of business is divided among nearly 100 firms. Many of these, however, are comparatively unknown to the country at large and are controlled by the Armour company, Swift & Co., Nelson Morris, the Cudahys, and Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, the firms which have made "Packing Town" famous. The combined investment of the 100 firms within the yard is over \$100,000,000.

Way back as far as 1848 the Chicago slaughtering industry was given an impetus by the establishing of the "Old Bull's Head" stock yards at Madison street and Ogden avenue. It was a great institution for the time, but was overshadowed in 1854 by the completion of a new yard at State and 22d streets. In 1860 a half dozen stock yards were established in various parts of the city and the necessity for a union yard manifested itself, particularly to the railroad interests. It was not until 1864, however, that the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company was organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. A tenth of this sum was expended for 320 acres of "worthless marsh land" belonging to "Long" John Wentworth, and it is on this meadow that the greatest packing center in the world is located. The area has been increased since to nearly 500 acres to meet the demands of the rapidly growing enterprise.

Within this yard are twenty-five miles of streets, forty miles of water troughs, 9,000 cattle pens, 5,000 hog and sheep pens, and the enormous buildings devoted to the killing and packing business. The present value



of the property belonging distinctly to the corporation is over \$10,000,000, including the real estate, the exchange building, the National Live Stock Bank building, and the recent buildings used for the annual live stock show. Every railroad entering the city is connected directly with the yards by the company's belt line and over four miles of platforms are used in the delivery of the product to the roads.

A synopsis of the receipts and values for 1903, as taken from the report of the secretary may be of interest:

	Value.
Cattle .....	\$154,093,403
Calves .....	272,718
Hogs .....	7,837,649
Sheep .....	4,589,792
Horses .....	101,103
Totals .....	\$295,719,743

Some conception of the steady development of the stock yards industry in Chicago may be gained from the knowledge that the figures for 1903 showed a gain of about 9 per cent over the previous year.—Chicago Journal.

while John was strangling himself under the cover to keep from laughing aloud.

"We soon went off into the land of dreams with the hope of waking early. I wish I could tell you my dreams, but it would take me too long. One moment I would fancy myself by the side of my Sadie, and the next I would be flying from the old man, while he would be flourishing his cane above my head. This came to an end by John giving me a kick.

"On waking up and looking around, I saw John's eyes as big as my fist, while the sun was shining in at the window.

"What to do, we couldn't tell, for we heard the old man having family prayer in the kitchen.

"John looked out of the window and said we could get down over the porch.

"Get out and dress as soon as possible," said he.

"So in my hurry my foot got caught in the bed clothes, and out I tumbled, head foremost, turned over, and down the steps until I struck the door, which was fastened by a wooden button, and it gave way, out I rolled in front of the old man. He threw up his hands and cried:

"Lord save us!" for he thought it was the devil.

"The old lady screamed until you could have heard her a mile. I was so scared and bewildered that I could not get up at once. It was warm weather and I was quite scantly clad.

"When I heard the girls snickering it made me mad, and I jumped up and rushed out of the door.

"Out I started for the barn, and when half way through the yard the dogs set up a howl and went for me.

"When I got into the barnyard I had to run through a flock of sheep, and among them was an old ram who backed off a little and started for me. With one bound I escaped his blow, sprang into the barn, climbed up the logs into the mow, and threw myself upon the hay.

After John had slid down the porch into a hog's head of rain water, he came to me with one of my boots, my coat, and one of the legs of my pants. He found me completely prostrated. Part of my shirt, my hat, one leg of my pants, my vest, stockings, necktie and one boot were left behind.

"I vowed then and there that I would never go to see another girl, and I'll die before I will!"—Family Journal.

## SIX TIMES PRESIDENT.

### MEXICO AGAIN HONORS HER BELOVED RULER, PORFIRIO DIAZ.

For the sixth time President Porfirio Diaz has been chosen head of the Mexican republic. General Diaz is nearly 74 years of age. He was first elected President in 1877, and has since virtually guided the destinies of the republic. When he was first chosen to the chief executive's chair the constitution did not allow of him succeeding himself. When his term expired he had General Gonzales elected Presi-

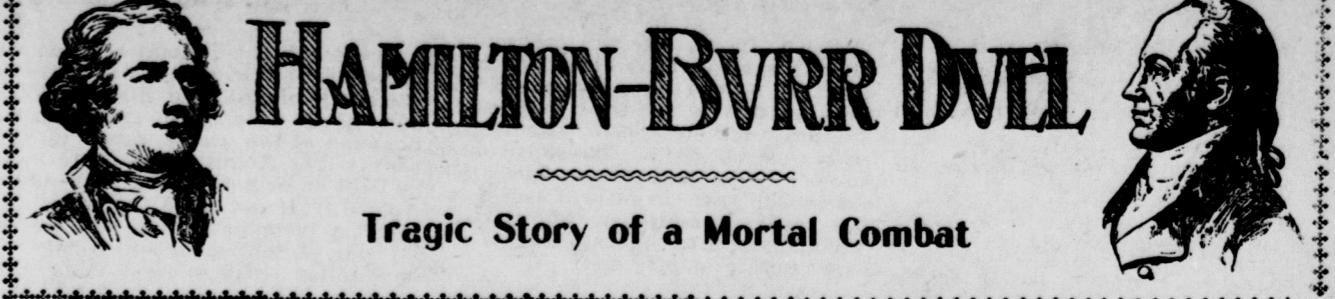


The mother of a boy was sitting on the porch. The boy came out eating a big piece of bread and butter. "If that should fall on your toes," the mother said, "I would wash them," dent, while he really directed affairs from another office. He succeeded in having the constitution changed subsequently and has since been regularly chosen to fill the office by his people, among whom he is idolized. He has filled the chair with profound wisdom and along the lines of progressiveness. It is doubtful if he will be able to serve through his six-year term, as he is beginning to age rapidly and the strain of office is perceptibly telling upon him. The Vice President, Romon Corral, may be called upon to discharge the duties of his office before a great while.

### WELL PAID.

"Does Sue Brett really get as big a salary as she says she does?"

"Better than that. She gets almost as big a salary as her press agent says she does."—Philadelphia Ledger.



## Tragic Story of a Mortal Combat

A CENTURY ago on a grassy ledge under the heights of Weehawken, N. J., a Vice President of the United States and a former Secretary of the Treasury faced each other in mortal combat, writes Warwick James Price, in the Sunday Magazine.

Soldiers of long and honorable records, scholars and jurists of marked ability, statesmen who had already held many of the highest offices in the gift of their country, Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr played out in the peaceful beauty and freshness of that early morning a tragedy which has made July 11, 1804, historic for all time.

There are few more picturesque or romantic spots in the vicinity of New York than is that of Kings Woods, where these two men met. Art has not invaded the woodland. Only a little clearing in the midst of a network of underbrush, surrounded by the very trees through which the dueling parties passed, indicates the scene of the encounter. The stone on which Hamilton is said to have rested his head, after receiving the wound which was to prove mortal, has been torn from its setting of earth and now bears upon its face a metal plate telling briefly of the man's career and fate; but all else remains just as it was on that fatal midsummer day a hundred years ago.

The story of the combat is tragic in its brevity. The little party of five—the principals, their second, and the

confidant of the future and active in their present, stood Jefferson and Burr, and if the former was attacked because of the political principles, the latter was even more bitterly assailed on the ground that he utterly lacked all principle, political and otherwise.

Hamilton and Burr had first crossed swords at the bar. This was early in the 1780's; but even then, and by no means on account of their war records alone, they were regarded as men of the most marked ability, and to all intents and purposes divided between them the most important law business of New York State.

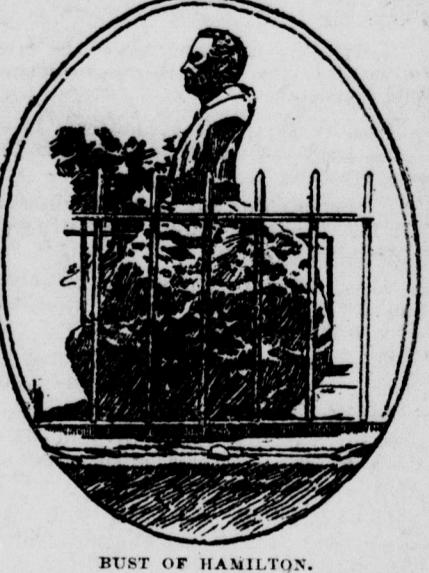
### HOW BURR WAS THWARTED.

Opposed one to the other in their professional practice as well as in their political convictions, in 1792 distrust of Burr's methods and motives by the then Secretary of the Treasury began to take more active and outspoken form. In that year Aaron Burr, then a member of the National Senate, was spoken of in some quarters as a candidate for the Governorship of New York, and it became known that he would accept the nomination.

That he was decisively defeated in the convention is ascribed directly to Hamilton. Later in the same year Burr's name began to figure in the talk as to who should be the Vice Presidential candidate; but again Hamilton's influence was set to work against him, and he received only one vote. That Burr was not appointed to suc-

have declared, in substance, that they look upon Mr. Burr as a dangerous man, and one who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government. . . . I could detail to you a still more despicable opinion which Gen. Hamilton has expressed of Mr. Burr."

A copy of this letter Burr sent to



BUST OF HAMILTON.

Hamilton by Van Ness, asking for a "prompt and unqualified acknowledgment or denial of the use of any expression which would warrant the assertion of Mr. Cooper." This Hamilton declined to grant, in a reply which was dignified, through rather long and argumentative under the circumstances. Burr took it to be an attempt at evasion, and in a second note made a more peremptory demand that "Mr. Hamilton confine his attention to the remark under dispute." To this Hamilton's only reply was that the second note from Burr must be withdrawn before he could consider the matter further, and that failing this, "Mr. Burr must pursue such course as he deems proper." The steps that followed, Van Ness and Pendleton acting for their principals, are details of history.

### DUEL BLIGHTED HIS LIFE.

July 21, 1804, Burr was indicted for murder, and from that moment till his death at Port Richmond, Staten Island, thirty-two years later, the life of Burr was one succession of visionary schemes, always romantic and sometimes treasonable, all of them alternating with disappointments and rebuffs that would have killed a man less sanguine and self-confident. Tried on the charge of murder, he was acquitted largely through the brilliancy of his own defense. Twice brought to trial later on charges of treason, he both times fought his own way to triumphal acquittals.

But he had lost the confidence of his friends, and was no longer feared by his enemies. He was not welcomed in this country, and was ignored or insulted abroad. When, at the age of 53, he hung out a modest tin sign in the city of New York and started life anew, he was already near its close. The old house where his law office then was is still pointed out to the curious; but even when at work within its walls Aaron Burr had passed from the public stage, and his downfall may be traced directly back to that fatal duel of July 11, 1804.

### MANCHURIAN BRIGANDS.

Much has been written regarding the trouble that the Russians have had with the Huihunes. These mysterious people are not a distinct race or semi-savage people, as it commonly thought. They are only common, everyday Chinese or Manchus who find it more profitable and less arduous to wander over the country, robbing remote farms and villages, attacking travelers and looting carts on the great highways, than it would be to drive animals or till the soil. Their suppression is not easy, for the vast stretches of wilderness which abound in Manchuria offer secure retreat. So numerous are these bandits, and in some districts so perfect is their organization, that they have constructed fortified encampments, and in large bands not infrequently attack Russian stations.

### LONG TIME BETWEEN BATHS.

An earnest man said to have descended from a man who once wore a gorgeous "coat of many colors" in Egypt had rented a house and was about to sign the lease, when the real estate agent remarked:

"Of course you understand that there is no bathroom in the house."

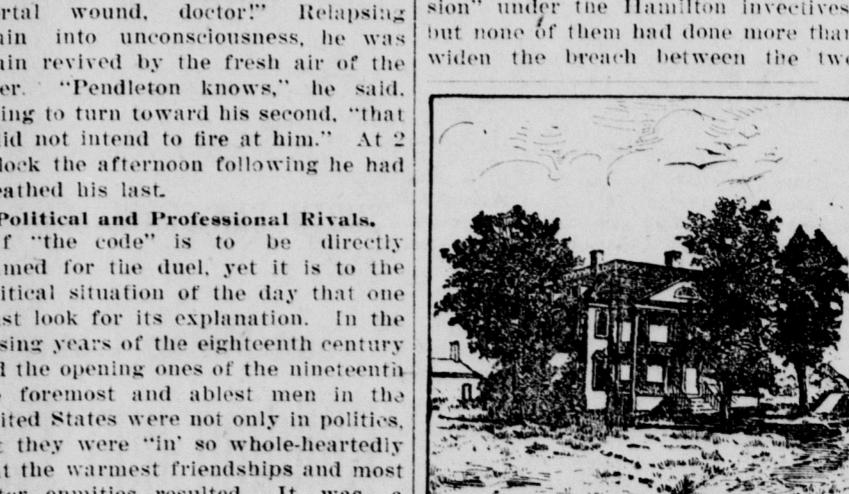
"Dot makes me no difference," was the reply. "Ve only vants it for von year."

### NO COMPARISON.

"I have had one suit in court ten years," remarked the man with the bulging brow. "That's not a circumstance," replied the young man with the open face. "I've had the same suit in court with fifteen different girls, one after the other. And it's getting mighty threadbare," he added, with a pensive sigh.

### NEW BRUNSWICK AGED LEGISLATOR.

Senator David Wark of New Brunswick, N. S., 100 years old, has been a legislator for sixty-two years.



AARON BURR'S HOME.

men until toward the close of Burr's term as Vice President. The leaders of the Federalists, including Hamilton, openly called it "crazy hulk," and spoke of Thomas Jefferson as a "contemptible hypocrite." They had no faith in the people, no confidence in republican institutions. A constitutional monarchy was the one and only way which they saw out of the difficulties of the times. At the head of the Whigs, or Republicans,

Gen. Hamilton and Judge Kent



#### HIS SCHOOLMATE-SWEETHEART.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller of Gentle and Generous Character.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller was her husband's schoolmate-sweetheart, a fact as little known as the woman herself outside her circle of acquaintances in Cleveland. Mr. Frees (their schoolmaster fifty years ago) has often said of her that she was the most interesting of his pupils; and when he went over her compositions with me and turned the book over to me with repeated requests to be careful of it, he said:

"I remember Cettie Spelman, as they all called her, best of all. Celestia Spelman was her correct name. She was 'Johnny's' schoolmate, his sweet-heart of boyhood days, and is now his wife. While the presents 'Johnny' has made me have brought many a pleasant thought, the knowledge of the grand spirit of Mrs. Rockefeller is deeper to me than you can know. In her school girl days she displayed the generous, loving nature that has characterized her in later years. She has secretly helped many a poor classmate whose clothes were not as good as her own in order that the difference in their dress might not prove an obstacle to a continuation of their friendship. Since her husband has become the richest man in the country she has told me of her struggle between inclination and lack of opportunity to pay attention to the old friends of her girlhood days. Riches and social prestige have not changed her, for hers is a nature that environment could never change, and she is as thoughtful of others and craves the friendship of friends of old days as much as she did when she was a pupil in my little school, years and years ago. To me she is the same Cettie Spelman I have ever known."

The early writings of Celestia Spelman show their beauty of character, which has manifested itself in charitable work in latter years. Two of her compositions of girlhood days are in her old schoolmaster's treasured book. The first—so sacred a subject that she left it without a title—is an early insight into the noble qualities of the girl. It is penciled token of the love she felt for her mother. The other reveals her love for nature and her powers, even then, of depicting nature in an interesting and life-like way.

If a woman thought once before she spoke once she would never have time to do her talking.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Tros.

ROBERTS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Should a woman propose? Poor man, the Lord have mercy on his soul.

When Jones was last in town he said "There was no Gilt Edge Whisky" where he'd been. "Must have been to the moon," guessed Smith. Good guesser, that Smith.

People who think themselves wise sometimes wake up to find themselves otherwise.

African Stomach Bitters. Fine appetizer. Medicinal value unsurpassed.

Sprague, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

A dead politician is the deadliest kind of a dead one, yet you can't make the corpse believe it.

Don't accept "something just as good." Insist on having Old Kirk Whisky. A. P. Hotaling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

The man who takes a woman to his heart often wishes he had taken her somewhere else.

Feared a Trap.

"How big a fish did you ever catch?" some one asked him suddenly.

Even then the presidential candidate did not lose his presence of mind.

"I have sometimes thought," he said, "that I would rather fish and hunt than do anything else—except, perhaps, to publish a weekly newspaper and own a farm."

**SUMMER RHEUMATISM**

The idea that Rheumatism is strictly a winter disease, that comes from exposure or cold, is wrong; a spell of indigestion, torpidity of the liver, inactive state of the kidneys, or sudden cooling of the body when over-heated, being frequent causes of an attack. Rheumatism is due to an over-acid condition of the blood and bad circulation. As it flows through the body the blood

deposits an acrid corrosive sediment in the joints and muscles, and the circulation grows sluggish because of the constant accumulation of acid impurities, and when the system is in such condition Rheumatism is liable to come out at any time, winter or summer. It

is hastened and provoked by exposure to cold, damp air, sudden cooling of the body when over-heated, a bad spell of indigestion, or anything that is calculated to further derange and depress the system; but these are only exciting and not the real cause of Rheumatism. It is in the blood, and when this vital fluid becomes overcharged with the acid impurities and is running riot in the veins, an attack is sure to come, whether in summer time or the cold, bleak days of winter. You are a slave to pain as long as the blood is tainted with acid. Liniments and plasters are helpful and useful, but it takes something away this demon of pain.

**NO USE FOR CRUTCHES.**

I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense I became completely prostrated. Having heard S. S. recommended for rheumatism, I decided to give it a trial. After I had taken a few bottles was soon able to hobble around on crutches, and soon had no use for them at all. S. S. has given me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health.

MRS. JAMES KELL,  
901 U. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**A Gladstone Anecdote.**

The sarcastic cheer is very common, and I recall one fatal example of its use. Mr. Gladstone was one drawing

the constant conclusion from some figures—an art in which he was an unapproached master. A member on the other side laughed out a "Hear, hear!" ironically. Gladstone stopped instantly, and turned and looked with interest at the interrupter, who assuredly would at that moment have given a good deal to recall his words. Then he turned back to the Speaker. "Sir," he said, "the honorable gentleman laughs." For a minute or two he quoted from memory a long string of figures proving the accuracy of what he had previously said. "The next time the honorable member laughs, he continued, in honeyed tones, "I would advise him—I would venture to counsel him—to ornament his laugh—to decorate it—with an idea."—Century.

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# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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